

**Company registration number: 604287**

**DKMA Ltd**

**Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements**

**for the financial year ended 30th April 2025**

**(As modified by Sections 352 & 353 of the Companies Act 2014)**

**DKMA Ltd**

**Directors and other information**

<b>Director</b>	Daniel McAleer
<b>Secretary</b>	Jo McAleer
<b>Company number</b>	604287
<b>Registered office</b>	Cullen, Riverstick, Co. Cork.
<b>Business address</b>	Cullen, Riverstick, Co.Cork.
<b>Accountants</b>	C.M. Calnan & Co., Certified Public Accountants, 27 Forest Ridge Crescent, Wilton, Cork.
<b>Bankers</b>	Bank of Ireland, Main Street, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.

**DKMA Ltd**

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## DKMA Ltd

### Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as to the financial year end and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing those financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable him to ensure that the financial statements and director's report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### **Director's Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements**

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 2 to 8:

- The director approves these financial statements and confirms that he is responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently, and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgements underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The director confirms that he has made available to C.M. Calnan & Co., Certified Public Accountants, the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The director confirms that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the financial year ended 30th April 2025.

On behalf of the board

**Daniel McAleer**  
Director

**23 January 2026**

**DKMA Ltd**

**Balance sheet  
As at 30th April 2025**

		2025		2024	
Note	€	€	€	€	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	6	9,358		12,247	
			9,358		12,247
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	7	15,575		21,675	
Cash at bank and in hand		167,333		73,042	
		182,908		94,717	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>(93,720)</b>		<b>(60,511)</b>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<b>89,188</b>		<b>34,206</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<b>98,546</b>		<b>46,453</b>
<b>Net assets</b>			<b>98,546</b>		<b>46,453</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			1		1
Profit and loss account			98,545		46,452
<b>Shareholder funds</b>			<b>98,546</b>		<b>46,453</b>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

I, as director of DKMA Ltd state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholder of the company has not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- I acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the director of the company on 23rd January 2026 and signed by:

**Daniel McAleer**  
Director

**The notes on pages 3 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.**

## DKMA Ltd

### Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30th April 2025

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland and is primarily engaged in training services to the aviation industry. The address of the registered office is Cullen,, Riverstick,, Co. Cork.. and it's company registration number is 604287.

#### 2. Accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company and applied consistently are as follows:

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

##### **Currency**

###### *(i) Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol (€).

##### **Turnover**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

##### **Taxation**

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is calculated on the profits for the financial year. Current tax is determined using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

## DKMA Ltd

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30th April 2025

#### **Tangible fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Any tangible fixed assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.50% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### **Impairment**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

#### **Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss account.

## DKMA Ltd

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)

Financial year ended 30th April 2025

#### **Cash at bank and on hand**

Cash at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

#### **Creditors and accruals**

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2017, amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

#### **Borrowings**

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

#### **Employee benefits**

The company provides a range of benefits to employees including paid holiday arrangements.

##### *(i) Short term benefits*

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

#### **Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

#### **Cash flow statement exemption**

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and, as a result, has elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

### **3. Staff costs**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the director was 2 (2024: 2).

**DKMA Ltd**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)**  
**Financial year ended 30th April 2025**

**4. Director's transactions**

During the financial year, the company entered into the following arrangements relating to loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	53,267	45,504
Net movement during the financial year	24,500	7,763
At the end of the financial year	<u>77,767</u>	<u>53,267</u>

Disclosure for each director or other person is as follows:

**Daniel McAleer**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	53,267	45,504
Net movement during the financial year	24,500	7,763
At the end of the financial year	<u>77,767</u>	<u>53,267</u>

The loan is unsecured, interest free and is repayable on demand.

**5. Appropriations of profit and loss account**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	46,452	19,835
Profit for the financial year	52,093	26,617
<b>At the end of the financial year</b>	<u>98,545</u>	<u>46,452</u>

DKMA Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)  
Financial year ended 30th April 2025

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
<b>Cost</b>			
<b>At 1st May 2024 and 30th April 2025</b>	15,114	5,000	20,114
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1st May 2024	6,867	1,000	7,867
Charge for the financial year	1,889	1,000	2,889
<b>At 30th April 2025</b>	8,756	2,000	10,756
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
<b>At 30th April 2025</b>	6,358	3,000	9,358
At 30th April 2024	8,247	4,000	12,247

There were no assets held under finance lease included in the tangible fixed assets.

7. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	15,575	21,675

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions	1,170	281
Trade creditors	(9)	-
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	10,295	3,847
Director's accounts (Notes 4 & 11)	77,767	53,267
Accruals	4,497	3,116
	93,720	60,511

9. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the financial year end.

10. Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end.

DKMA Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)  
Financial year ended 30th April 2025

11. Related party transactions

During the financial year, the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	€	€	€	€
Director's Loan owed to Daniel McAleer	-	-	77,767	53,267

12. Accounting periods

The current accounts are for a full financial year. The comparative accounts are for a full financial year.

13. Approval of financial statements

The director approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 23rd January 2026.